(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2348.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1792.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety two, until the first day of January, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all the arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and the council, may thereupon apportion such arrearages and balances into such reasonable parts as he shall think most proper and effectual for securing the collection thereof, and may also limit such reasonable periods for the payment of such respective parts of the said arrearages and balances as shall appear to him most proper and available to that end, and immediately thereafter he shall cause full notice of these proceedings to be given in writing to each respective collector so in arrears for the said taxes, and to his securities, and shall require them severally to pay into the treasury of the respective shores such parts of the said arrearages and balances as he shall have so apportioned, by the respective periods limited by him for the payment thereof; and if any such collector, or his securities, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requisitions of the said agent, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorised and required, to proceed by execution, in the most effectual manner, against each and every defaulter, so as to insure the payment of all the arrearages and balances due, or such part thereof as he shall think proper, having a just regard to the circumstances of each respective case; and the said agent shall proceed from time to time in discharge of the duties required of him by this act, or otherwise, as he shall find most advisable for promoting the payment and collection of the said arrearages and balances; provided, that no indulgence shall be given to any of the said collectors beyond the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And, whereas the late agent, on compromises with several collectors, received from such collectors in payment, either for the whole or part of their arrearages, bonds due from and judgments against certain individuals; *Be it enacted*, That such debtors on bond or judgment, received as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby allowed to pay the same as follows, to wit: one fifth of the principal, with all arrears of interest, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, one other fifth of the principal, with the interest on the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety three, and so on until the whole debt and interest shall be discharged; provided, that the said agent shall be authorised and required to limit a time within which any such debtor shall give new bond and security, if necessary, and that in default of the same being given as required, the said agent shall cause the necessary process to issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest; and provided also, that if any such debtor shall fail in making his first or any subsequent payment agreeably to this act, process shall issue for the recovery of the whole debt and interest aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to this state on open accounts, and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and forfeited recognizances and amerciaments, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for the same; and the said agent may allow for inforcycies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for the information of the law he shall take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if necessary, shall purchase any property so exposed for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the interest of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the several purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from their respective dates.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas considerable sums are due this state upon sales of confiscated British property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in many cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, *Be it enacted*, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorised to release the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be required to examine into any representation made to them by purchasers of confiscated property who have bonded but not installed, and may release the said purchasers from their purchases, where they and their securities are unable to pay, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers, and their securities, for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment not exceeding five years, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payment of the principal; provided, that in no case the state shall refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers; and any property so taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property remaining unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That all debtors for confiscated property on bond, who shall not be released from their purchases by the governor and council, and others, who have or might have installed under the act relating to the debtors and creditors of this state, shall be permitted to discharge their debts as follows; that is to say, all arrears of interest up to the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress bearing an immediate interest of six per cent one third of the principal, in specie, or in stock created under the said act bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only; provided, that no debtor who has already availed himself of the privilege of paying one third of his principal in deferred stock of the United States, in consideration of the act of last session of assembly, shall be allowed to make any further payment in such stock; and that no debtor who has paid any less proportion of his principal in such stock, shall be allowed to make any additional payment in the same farther than to complete the amount of one third of his principal debt; and the times of payment shall be as follows, to wit: one fifth of the principal, and all arrears of interest, shall be paid on or before the first day of December, seventeen and ninety-two; one other fifth of the principal, and the interest upon the whole debt then unpaid, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and so annually till the whole debt and interest be discharged.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorised, when they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not installed; to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limited, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

And be it enacted, That if any of the said bond debtors shall neglect to make their first payment, or any subsequent payment, agreeably this act, the said agent shall cause process to be issued for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and fifty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in consequence of this act, the said bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think fully sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in every case where the said agent shall grant any indulgence to a collector in virtue of this act, it shall always be on the terms of such collector's paying three fifths of the sum required by the said agent to be paid by such collector in specie.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property taken on fieri facias at the suit of the state as he may think proper, always taking care to give twenty days notice thereof.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the collectors aforesaid since the first of January seventeen hundred and eighty-three, unless by the direction of the said agent.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any debtor on bond for confiscated British property until the first of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, except against such debtors as have not installed, and neglected to give new bond and security, if required by the governor and council as aforesaid; and that no process shall issue against any debtor, on bond or judgment received on compromise by the late agent, as aforesaid, until the said first day of September, except against such as neglect to give new bond and security, if required by the said agent, as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And, whereas in some counties no collectors of the said fund tax have been appointed, and in others those who have been appointed have declined to act; *Be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said agent to agree with and appoint a collector of the said tax in any county where there shall be no collector appointed, who shall give security for the performance of his duty agreeably to law; and the collectors so appointed by the said agent shall give security, to be approved of by the said agent, for the performance of their duty respectively, and shall proceed to act in the same manner, and be liable to the same duties in all respects, as if they had been appointed by the commissioners.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one and a half per cent. for all bonds with security taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, three per cent. and for all other monies or bonds paid in or taken in virtue of this act, two per cent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such securities as the governor

and the council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year fourteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the act of the present session of assembly to which this is a supplement, shall have full power and authority to compound with discoverers of confiscated British property upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the act to empower the governor and council to compound with discoverers of British property, who have heretofore made application concerning the same, and for other purposes, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to dispose of such property, and take bonds for the purchase money, in the same manner as directed by the act to which this is a supplement, as to confiscated British property unsold, and on the same credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall immediately call on such discoverers of confiscated British property, and if such applicants shall not, on or before first day of June next, make known to the said agent the title of the state to the property discovered, the said agent shall, immediately thereafter, proceed to ascertain the state's right, and dispose of the same as aforesaid, without making such discoverers, who refuse or neglect to comply with this notice, any compensation.

LONDON, *October* 10.

LORD DORCHESTER and family, recently arrived from Canada, return no more to America, his lordship being succeeded in his government.

Oct. 25. It is a curious fact, related by travellers, that the plague is seldom equally destructive to the various nations who reside in the city of Constantinople. Of the Turks, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, who form the principal inhabitants, the carnage is chiefly confined to the first description of people; while few, in comparison, of the others, fall victims to its fury.

It may appear extraordinary, that the burial-ground around Constantinople extends now, in every direction, 14 miles. So great, for some years, have been the ravages committed on the human species.

Nov. 8. The national assembly of France have just passed the following decree relative to Louis Joseph Xavier, the king's next brother upon whose conduct that of the other French princes is supposed to depend.

It having been before resolved, that the person entitled to the regency would forfeit his right by remaining absent from the kingdom, it was decreed, on Sunday the 30th of October,

I. That proclamation should be made within three days in Paris.

II. That the requisition should be notified to the prince by no other mode than that of proclamation.

III. That, conformably to the constitutional decrees, the promulgation of the law shall be made by the executive power.

IV. That the supplicant of the regency shall be bound to return within three months, or shall be held to have abdicated the right of the regency.

NORWICH, *(Conn.) December* 15.

A SWEET FACT.

The following dulcified casualty happened a few days since, at Mr. ————'s store, in this city:

A merry buxom Joan, not materially unlike, (either with respect to shape, corpulency or ponderosity) the renowned doctor Slop, was in a merchant's store, and, after purchasing about two yards of velvet ribbon, for a girdle, which was the exact quantity she wanted, she being very slender in the waist, not more than two feet in diameter, and, of consequence, according to mathematical calculation, not more than six feet in circumference; I say, after purchasing her girdle, she, politely curtseying to the merchant, left the shop, intending to remount again her steed—Looking around for some time, she discovered there was no horse-block, but casting her eye on a tierce, that stood upon the head at a small distance from the shop door, and willing, by her agility, to render conspicuous the gracefulness of her person, and in order to mount her jade with more ease, she springs with nimble feet upon the head of the tierce—but, perfectly accordant to Newtonian attraction, as gravity ever tends to the centre, the head gushing in, instantly drops the graceful Miss Bridget, up to her arm-pits in the cask of molasses—Thus stood the plump dame, entirely surrounded with the delicious juice of the cane!—But assistance being given, she was quickly removed from the sweet position she was in, placed on her horse, and rode off full speed, with dulcorated streams of treacle dripping from her sides.

The father has since been to the merchant, and paid for at least fifteen or twenty gallons of molasses, which, obsequious to the forcible command of flesh and blood, rushed out and made room, when the cask became pregnant with his daughter!

HARTFORD, *December* 26.

The British government having lately made a settlement at Sierra Leona, on the African coast, the blacks in Nova-Scotia have been invited to embark and take up their residence on their native soil. Numbers have offered themselves, and one thousand tuns of shipping are advertised for, in the Halifax papers, to convey them to the settlement, at the expence of the crown.

ALBANY, *December* 26, 1791.

By a gentleman from the Genesee country, we learn, that previous to his departure, the Indian account of the defeat of the American army on the Miami, had reached there, both from Detroit and Buffaloe-creek, and is by them stated as follows: That they killed 1200 Americans, and took 7 pieces of cannon—200 oxen, and a great number of horses, but no prisoners—and that their loss was only 56 warriors killed.

Our informant adds, that the number of Indians in the battle was not exactly ascertained, but supposed to have been between three and four thousand; and this opinion is confirmed by a gentleman who was at Detroit when the Indians left it on their way to the Miami—who says, they were so very numerous as to create serious alarm in that garrison, and that every precaution was taken for its safety—as the Indians were exceedingly irritated with the British government for not having countenanced them in their warfare with the United States—That the Indian army was composed of some from almost every tribe from the Miami to Lake Michegan, Michellimachanac, and probably even to the Mississippi—That it was commanded by one of the Missasago Indians, who had been in the British service, in the late war; that he planned and conducted the attack, which was even contrary to the opinion of a majority of the chiefs—and, that after the Americans began their retreat, he told the Indians they had killed enough, and that it was proper to give over the pursuit, and return and enjoy the booty they had taken; that their account of the commencement of the action, and its continuance, agrees with general St. Clair's letter to the secretary at war.

The principal part of the above information our informant had from the Farmer's Brother, an Indian of that name, an intelligent person, and chief of the Senecas.

Our informant further adds, that captain Brandt is friendly to the United States, particularly so to the inhabitants of the Genesee settlements: That the unfriendly Indians have sent him a message, that as they have conquered the Americans (as they term it) they intend paying him and the Senecas a visit, on account of their not having joined them in the war.

We are told, the Seneca tribe of Indians are able to furnish 300 of the first rate warriors, and are friendly to the United States, as are all the other tribes of the Six Nations—who would turn out with alacrity to join an American army against the Western Indians.

It is said when the deputation of Western Indians, waited on the governor-general of Canada, lord Dorchester, last spring, that captain Joseph Brandt appeared among them, and acted as their speaker in their conferences—that his lordship took occasion to inform captain Joseph, that as he was an officer in the British service, it became necessary for him to lay aside the Indian dress and assume that of his corps; for, if he insisted on retaining the former, his pay as a British captain must cease, and his name be struck off from the list of officers.—It is added, that the captain wisely preferred the British pay and uniform to the honour of remaining an Indian.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western country to his friend in Philadelphia, dated December 22.

"The disastrous fate of our little army strikes a damp on every mind here, but when viewed in its natural consequences, is inexpressibly alarming—God knows what shall next be done! The whole system of fighting must be changed—We had formed some expectations from the Kentucky militia that were said to have gone out; but I believe there is nothing in that.

"There is no doubt but the pay must be raised (at least to six dollars) or no men worth having can be got. The plan of retaining posts so detached from the settlements and each other, I, from the beginning, thought a visionary one, unless connected with the idea of forming settlements round each of the posts. Donations of land ought to be made to the first families that would settle round them. Strong garrisons ought to be placed in them to defend them; bridle the Indians to sally out in case of an attack on the settlement, and keep themselves and settlers safe. Companies of the best woodsmen and marksmen, of honest pride but savage manners, and as like Indians, as possible, ought to be retained in the forts to powl abroad among the Indians in parties of ten, twenty, and thirty; surprise their towns in all quarters, and kill and burn without distinction. This idea, so repugnant to the feelings of a civilized mind, and so shocking to a Philadelphian ear, I hesitate not to express, from a perfect conviction that it is necessary for our safety, and is the only shield we can place effectually before us. Their minds must be kept in agitation at home or we can never be safe. It is in vain, I think, to attempt to bind Indians by treaty. Where is our security in men without government. Ten men in every nation are sufficient to harrass the frontiers incessantly. And we can find an hundred savages or ruffians in every county among ourselves that would do as much for gain if they had no fear of laws. If we had no European rivals we might do all by treaty, because their own interests would oblige them to be at peace for the sake of our trade, if they could not do without it. But till they [illegible] no other market than our's for European articles, it [illegible] idle to imagine that we can secure our peace from them but by force and fear. My scalping plan is liable to this objection, that if we have any friends among the Indians, our scouts, for the sake of gain (for to make them vigilant they ought to have additional pay according to their services) would not hesitate much to attack our friends. There will therefore be a necessity to establish forts at Presque Isle, &c. and make a chain between the Six Nations and other Indians; this might secure the ostensible friendship of the Six Nations, which would be something, and if we had their real friendship, would keep them in countenance, and furnish them with protection against the others. In the forts near the friends they ought to have no scouting party, but a garrison and settlers. These garrisons would protect the settlers. The settlers would feed the garrison, and all together would form a good barrier for this country."

Jan. 3. On Friday morning was presented to the president of the United States, a box, elegantly mounted with silver, and made of the celebrated oak tree that sheltered the Washington of Scotland, the brave patriotic Sir William Wallace*, after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1st. This magnificent and truly characteristical present is from the earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertson, a Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The box was presented to lord Buchan by the goldsmith's company at Edinburgh; from whom his lordship requested, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deserving of it than himself, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it justly due. We hear further, that lord Buchan has, by letter, requested of the president, that on the event of his decease, he will consign the above to that man, in this country, who shall appear, in his judgment, to merit it best upon the same considerations that induced him to send it to the present possessor.

The inscription upon a silver plate, on the inside of the lid, is as follows:—Presented by the goldsmiths of Edinburgh, to David Steuart Erskine, earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their corporation, by their deacon —A. D. 1782.

* Sir William Wallace at first a private gentleman, unsuccessfully attempted a revolution in Scotland, nearly on the same grounds with that more recently accomplished in America, to expel the English and their adherents, who had usurped the government. Having gained a victory over the forces of Edward the first, at Stirling, he was soon after attacked by Edward at the head of 80,000 foot and 7,000 horse; whereas the whole force of Sir William did not exceed 30,000 foot; and the main division of this army was tampered with by a traitor, and rendered of no use to the patriotic party. Soon after the battle of Falkirk, Sir William was made prisoner by some of Edward's partizans, carried to England, and beheaded.

Extract of a letter from Cape François, December 5.

"I writ to you on the 29th ult. mentioning the disagreeable intelligence that had recently been received from Port au-Prince relative to a dispute between the mulattoes and whites, wherein many lives were sacrificed. Fire was set to the town in several places, and 27 squares out of 44, whereof it consisted are totally consumed. The street called *Rue des Capitaines*, where the principal magazine of provisions and merchandise were situated, fell a prey to the flames. In fine, we are told, that only four merchants houses have escaped the conflagration. I have seen an extract of a letter to one of the first commercial houses in this city, which states the loss at 500 millions of livres. The mulattoes immediately retreated to their camp at Croix des Bouquets, and we are told that the commandant of the western district, M. Coutard, is with them. The flame of civil discord seems to rage in this climate with a degree of invetoracy unknown in other countries. Nothing seems to satisfy a partizan but the sacrifice of his opponent's life and property. The work of destruction having thus recommenced, Omniscience only can tell where it will terminate. Advices received last evening from Les Cayes mention that one or two chiefs of the mulattoes at Croix des Bouquets have passed into the southern districts, have united up their party in the vicinity of Cayes, taken possession of several batteries, and threaten the town of Les Cayes itself. The planters in that quarter, it should seem, have taken refuge in the town. The victorious mulattoes proclaim, that unless they depart immediately, each to his habitation, and surrender the town, they will deliver it and its inhabitants to fire and sword: what a distressing situation! It is difficult, I find, to determine who is right and who is wrong in the first principles of this tragical business; doubtless there is blame on all sides; I fear the result will be the ruin of the colony."

The schooner Industry, captain Stiles, is arrived at New-Castle, (D.) from Hispaniola. He left Cape François on the 30th November.—No accounts then received of Port-au-Prince being burnt. The three commissioners from France had arrived, but no troops. There was no accounts received in France of the insurrection when the commissioners sailed.

BALTIMORE, *January* 11.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Jeffers, dated Fort Franklin, the 26th December, 1791. By express, to the commanding officer at Pittsburgh, or major I. Bruce of the militia.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment received authentic accounts from the Complanter, that an attack on this garrison

will almoſt immediately take place; for the Indians from below declare that they are determined to reduce this place, ſhake the Cornplanter by the head, and ſweep the river from end to end.

You are moſt earneſtly requeſted, and, if I have any authority, poſitively ordered, to ſend me without loſs of time, one ſubaltern and thirty men as a reinforcement, together with my men who have been left sick at Fort Pitt. Under this convoy, ſend me proviſions to make five months rations for ſeventy men. This news is not fictitious, nor this letter to be triſled with. I have written to the miniſter of war; but his orders will come too late.

I am, &c.

J. JEFFERS.

Another letter from lieutenant Jeffers of the ſame date, to Mr. E. Williams, contractor.

"I am happy to inform you that the cattle and ſalt arrived ſafe; the danger in this country is ſo great, that I ſent ſoldiers and Indians to eſcort them. I am informed Mr. Bond arrived ſafe: I have every reaſon to expect that nine times out of ten ſo ſmall a party will be cut off.—No time to be loſt in ſending five months proviſion, as one eſcort will anſwer for the whole."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 12.

The preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, Lemuel Reddick, to be ſurveyor of the port of Suffolk, in the ſtate of Virginia, vice Benjamin Bartlett, reſigned.

JANUARY 1ſt, 1792.

THE old year paſt, the new hath taken place.
Thus Time ſteals on, with ſlow but ſteady pace.—
May th' new be more propitious than the old,
And ſmiling peace, with plenty,—ſoon unfold.
May enthuſiaſtic hypocrites be dumb,
Forc'd by plain truth and reaſon to ſuccumb.
Let truth and reaſon evermore prevail,
While virtue, aiding juſtice, trims the ſcale.
Tyranny no more ſhall ſhew its baneful head
Except 'mong deſpots, where it now hath fled;
Enlighten'd reaſon, ſoon or late we'll find,
Shall liberate on earth, all human-kind;
Make tyrants flee to countries yet unknown,
Or become converts to ſupport their own
In Freedom's cauſe.—Bleſt'd days to thoſe on earth,
Who'll ſee with pleaſure, ſuch a good new birth,
When Gothic darkneſs ſhall be turned to light,
Never again the vulgar to affright.
All mankind friends—wiſe laws ſhall govern all,
And to ſupport them, each will ſtand or fall.
Hail glorious days! in embryo juſt begun,
Proceed, accompliſh—end, when ends the ſun.

Annapolis, January 1, 1792.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of St. JOHN's COLLEGE, in the ſtate of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a VICE-PRINCIPAL of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the principal and vice-principal to teach ſome of the higher authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the mathematics, logic, and moral and natural philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid principal and vice-principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſideration of their mutual convenience and qualifications.

That the vice-principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for, the office of vice-principal, be, by public advertiſement, requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental laws of St. John's college prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a vice-principal is alone required to complete the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the board will certainly proceed, at the time ſtated, to election, provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important office, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality, and that the funds of St. John's college produce a certain annual income ſuperior to all the appropriations which have been or probably will be made. 1

The Printers of news-papers throughout the United States are earneſtly requeſted to inſert the above notice and remarks, and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the court of Kent county for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. The Remains of My Lord's Gracious Grant, The Beaver Dams, The Remains of My Lord's Gracious Grant, or The Remainder of His Lordſhip's Grant Reſurveyed, Mitchell's Park, Mitchell's Ride, Mitchell's Park Reſurveyed, The Remains of His Lordſhip's Gracious Grant Reſurveyed.

WALTER DULANY.

January 12, 1792. 3

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters:—

POLLY BURK, captain Butler, of the ſchooner John, David Barge, Annapolis; Maryann Biſcoe, St. Mary's county.

Samuel Chaſe (2), Jeremiah T. Chaſe (2), Nicholas Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, Cornelius Comegys, John Craggs, care of F. Grammar, Thomas Chipchale (2), Annapolis; Benjamin Chaney, Prince-George's county.

Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Mary Dowſon (2), Benedict.

Mr Fleming, Annapolis; captain William Foſter, ſhip Kitty, Lower-Marlborough.

Charles Goldſborough, jun. (2), care of William Cooke, Robert Goldſborough, John Gwinn, David Geddes, Annapolis; Benjamin Gantt, Prince-George's county.

Thomas Hardy, Annapolis; Thomas Hamilton, Schoolfield; Mrs. Harwood, Lower-Marlborough; Richard Humberſton, Upper-Marlborough; Benjamin Hutchins, St. Mary's county; Joſeph Hopkins.

Joſeph Jackſon, Prince-George's county.

John Knowles, Annapolis; Joſeph Karruk, Hunting-town.

William Loyd, Annapolis; George Lynzey, Prince-George's county; Samuel Lane, Calvert county.

Samuel Miller, capt. Moffat, of the ſloop Nancy, Luther Martin, John Marſhall, Annapolis; Joſeph M'Cenry (2), Pig-Point; Thomas Mackall, William M'Blair, Lower-Marlborough.

John O'Kennedy, care of John Aſhton, Annapolis; John O'Harroh, Pig-Point; John Newton, Prince-George's county.

Henry Ridgely (2), Charles Ridgely, John Randall, Annapolis.

Vachel Stephens, Robert Smith, William Sandiſon (2), Annapolis; capt. Skinner, ſhip Collins, Patuxent river; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county; Thomas Smith and Sons, Cheſter-town.

Col. Levin Winder, James Wincheſter, William Wilkins, jun. Thomas Walley (2), Joſeph Williams (2), Annapolis; John Waſteneys, Herring Bay; capt. Nathaniel Wilſon, William White, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** Thoſe perſons who ſend to the Poſt-Office for LETTERS, are requeſted to ſend the MONEY, as none will be delivered without. 1

Baltimore-town, Maryland, January 5, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we are ready to receive ſubſcriptions at our reſpective houſes for ſhares in the Maryland Inſurance Fire Company, in virtue of, and agreeably to, an act of aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, An act to erect and eſtabliſh an inſurance fire company in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purpoſes.

JOHN MERRYMAN,
NICHOLAS ROGERS,
GEO. SALMON,
JAMES CALHOUN,
Wm. BUCHANAN, of George.

1

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Inquire of the Printers. 3w

January 1, 1792. Benjamin Gale

Anne-Arundel county, November 23, 1791.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, two apprentice lads, the one named CHARLES ONION, the other named NICHOLAS WATKINS, ſon of Eleazer Watkins, deceaſed. Charles Onion is about eighteen years of age, and Nicholas Watkins is about nineteen years of age. Whoever apprehends and brings them home ſhall receive ONE SHILLING reward for the two, or SIX PENCE for either of them, paid by

RICH. WATTS.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring or keeping them at their peril. 1m 7th

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FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt week, a likely negro man named AARON; he is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, well made and remarkably active; has a ſcar on one of his wriſts, occaſioned by a cut of a knife; had on, when he went away, a new ſeamought jacket, a pair of ſtriped country cloth overalls, white yarn ſtockings and courſe ſhoes; but as he took a variety of other cloaths with him, which I do not recollect (except a light blue broad cloth coat, with plated buttons,) will probably change his dreſs, and attempt to paſs for a free man; he has a great propenſity to ſtrong drink, and when intoxicated is extremely quarelſome and impertinent. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home.

DAN. JENIFER, jun.

Port-Tobacco, January 4, 1792. 1

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living near Pig-Point, as ſtrays, a ſorrel MARE, ſeven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, paces, trots and gallops, ſwitch tail, and no perceivable brand; and a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, three or four years old, undocked, no brand, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner or owners are requeſted to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 1m 7th

THOMAS RICHARD DOWELL.

December 20, 1791.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM HALL, of Ban. late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated and proved, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

1m 7th RICHARD D. HALL, Executor.

A Hat Manufactory.

TOOTELL & NORTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in South-Eaſt-ſtreet, in this city, on or before the 31ſt of January, where it will be carried on, in an extenſive manner, in all its various branches. Mr. NORTON, who has been foreman to Mr. John Gray, hatter, in Baltimore-town, (and has alſo worked in ſeveral of the firſt manufactories in London,) flatters himſelf, that he will give general ſatisfaction to thoſe perſons, who honour them with their cuſtom.

Commiſſions from the country, will be gladly received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Thoſe perſons having FUR's for ſale, will always receive the beſt prices for them, cash in hand.

*** The public are reſpectfully informed, that they may be ſupplied with moſt excellent APPLES by the barrel, by applying at Mr. T. JOHNSON, junior's ſtore, on the Dock. R. T.

Annapolis, December 15th, 1791. 4

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 24th of January, 1792, on the premiſes, for CASH only:

SUNDRY valuable, healthy young NEGROES, conſiſting of men and boys, from ten years old and upwards, late the property of Thomas Rutland, and ſold to ſatisfy all debts due from ſaid eſtate, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix of Joſeph Howard, Jun. who was Executor, of Thomas Rutland.

2

—ALSO,—

ON the ſame day, and place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, variety of property conſiſting of ſundry NEGROES, men, women and children, houſehold furniture, ſtock of all kinds, &c. &c. by

JOHN WATKINS, and
ANNE WATKINS, his wife, Executrix of Thomas Rutland, Jun.

December 30, 1791. 2

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE in this city, where the ſubſcriber now lives.

2 J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, January 3, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four ſlaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well ſet man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he abſconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a ſchooner of Mr. Sprigg's.——PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.——MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtout and well made, had alſo a variety of good cloathing.——JACK, a ſtout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been ſome time a coachman. It is apprehended that theſe ſlaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of Weſt river. All perſons are forewarned againſt harbouring them, as they will, when diſcovered, be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law. Theſe perſons have aſſumed the name of Boſton, and have petitioned for their freedom at the laſt term of the general court, and have ſince abſconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid ſlaves, or either of them, to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Eſq; of Weſt river.——The fellow Jack will be hired to any ſtrict maſter at a very reaſonable rate, until next April term.

tf JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of EDMUND JENINGS, ſenior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to render their claims legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to

w6 EDMUND JENINGS, Executor.

4

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Mr. *William Saunders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make them known to the ſubſcribers as ſpeedily as poſſible, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS. }

Kent Iſland, December 29, 1791.

TAKEN up adrift by the ſubſcriber, living on Kent Iſland, the BETSEY and SALLY, of Vienna, a SLOOP, burthen about 500 buſhels, with a ſmall quantity of ſtaves in her; ſhe had no maſt or rigging ſtanding. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

3X

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of a tract of LAND called ROZIER's REFUGE, containing 591 acres, more or less; This land is very valuable for its situation and soil, it lays on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; as it lays on navigable water and near the river Potowmack, not far distant from the city WASHINGTON, any thing may be readily carried to or from this place, it is near to Nanjemoy on Patowmack river; this place must be the harbour for the navy of the United States. On this tract is a large quantity of cleared low ground, very proper for meadow; also some marsh, the whole affords excellent pasturage, and is a fine place to raise stock of every kind: The improvements, a large and commodious dwelling house with two brick chimnies at each end of the house, a large kitchen with a good brick chimney, other necessary houses, and on this tract are two tenements with proper houses for tenants, and tobacco houses; it is at present under rent for 12,000 net crop tobacco. Another tract of LAND adjoining the former, called TOMSONTON, 170 acres, more or less; on this are two tenants at 2200 net crop tobacco. Part of another TRACT called WATHEN's ADVENTURE, containing 80 acres, more or less; this is under rent 800 net crop tobacco: The rents become due the 20th December, and will be the right of the subscriber. The sale to be on the first mentioned tract on the 15th day of February next, the terms one third of the purchase to be paid down, one third in six months from the day of sale, and the balance the first day of January, 1793, when possession will be given and the lands conveyed. These lands will be sold separately. The first mentioned tract may be divided to make two good plantations, this will be determined on the day of sale, as it may suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security will be required for two thirds of the purchase money, free from interest.

January 1, 1792. 2 THOMAS CONTEE.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the disposal of sundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS.

1	Prize of	200	is	200 dolls.
1		150		150
1		100		100
2		50		100
6		40		240
15		30		450
15		20		300
20		16		320
30		10		300
50		6		300
859		4		3436
1 first drawn Number,				20
1 last do.		do.		20
Contingent expences,				64
1002 Prizes.				6000
2000 Blanks.				
3000 Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is				6000

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muslins and linens; muslin gown patterns, striped with silk; tamboured muslin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, striped and sprigged, muslins; corded dimities and muslinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, satins, modes and lutestrings; silk, and silk and cotton vest patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; silk, cotton and thread, hosiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; sheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. These goods are all of the best quality, and bought at the first market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of course they are fresh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as soon as the tickets are disposed of, under the inspection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finished a list of the prizes will be published for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791. 2

In CHANCERY,

January 2d, 1792.

MARSH MAREEN DUVALL, an insolvent debtor, lately in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the body of the said Marsh Mareen Duvall having, according to the said act, been discharged from imprisonment. It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the said Duvall appear before him in person, or by their agents or attornies, in the chancery office, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proposing to the said Marsh Mareen Duvall any interrogatories, which they, or any of them, may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor some person to be trustee of the property of the said Duvall for the benefit of his creditors. Ordered further, that notice be given by the said Duvall to the said creditors to attend for the purpose aforesaid, by having a copy of this order inserted in the next Maryland Gazette, and continued therein the three following weeks.

A. C. HANSON, chancellor.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD GLOVER, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to make them known, as soon as pollible. The creditors, are requested to meet, on Friday the 20th instant, at the office of the register of wills, in Annapolis.

WILLIAM GLOVER, Administrator.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, negro NEWTON, about twenty-seven years old, and negro MINTA, about twenty-one years old; they say their master's name is VINCENT WILLIAMS, and lives on the South Branch of Virginia. Their master is desired to pay charges, and take them away; if they are not taken away by the first day of March, 1792, they will be sold in ten days thereafter, for fees of imprisonment, and other charges.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff Prince-Georges county.

December 30, 1791. 2

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is			£. 7000
No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,	100	0 0
	1 ditto,	50	0 0
	1 ditto,	46	0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,	1294	0 0
			£. 7000
667 Prizes.			
3333 Blanks.			

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America, or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

December 13, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing between two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD FORREST, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791.

To be SOLD at Pig-point, on Friday the 13th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted,) if not sold at private sale, previous to that day,

TWO young NEGRO WOMEN and one NEGRO CHILD, for READY CASH.

ABEL HILL.

N. B. The above negroes, formerly the property of Adam Allein, deceased, were lawfully conveyed to me for the security of a debt. A. H.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of HENRY RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, at his late dwelling plantation, for READY MONEY, on the 20th day of January next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of PLANTER's PLEASURE, PATUXENT MILL SEAT, part of a tract of land called GRIMBETT's CHANCE, and part of a tract of land taken out of a tract of land called SNOWDEN's SECOND ADDITION TO HIS MANOR, containing about 439 acres, more or less, some hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of the late Henry Ridgely.

Will also be sold, on the first day of February next, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county; and on the 10th day of February, will be sold, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Montgomery county; as much of the above property as will be sufficient to discharge sundry claims against the estate of the late Henry Ridgely, will be offered to public sale, by

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise methods will be adopted to compel payment from those who do not attend to this notice, to enable the subscriber to discharge claims due from the estate.

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

December 21, 1791. 4X

By virtue of a deed of trust from major HENRY RIDGELY to the subscribers, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at his late dwelling place, on the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, for READY MONEY,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children; also a small stock of sheep and a quantity of land, sufficient to answer the purposes specified in said deed.

THOMAS SNOWDEN,
CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

December 21, 1791. 4X

Montgomery county, December 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the proprietors of the tract of LAND called BALL and MAGRUDER's HONESTY, intend to present a petition to Montgomery March court next, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the bounds of said land, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ROBERT PETER,
JOS. MAGRUDER,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

4X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting on his farm called GREENBURY's POINT, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner; any one offending after this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS COATES.

Greenbury's point, December 22, 1791. 3X

A CAUTION.

I FOREWARN all shop-keepers and retailers of *ardent* liquors from selling or supplying *my ferrymen* with any quantity, directly or indirectly, or any *white* person from purchasing or procuring ardent liquors for them, at their *peril*, as I will certainly prosecute any person who shall *violate* this notice. And I request it as a *very particular favour* done me, and it will be a safe *guarding attention* to *themselves*, that those gentlemen passengers who may cross and re-cross in my boats, that they will not give my ferrymen any *ardent* liquors, whereby the *safety* of *gentlemen passengers* may be *endangered*, or *their lives* risked by the *intoxication* of my boatmen. The *recent* conduct of my two *first* and most *experienced nautical* skippers, (not by *water*, but on land) hath drawn forward this *painful* notice to *myself* from the *absolute necessity* of it; and if they are not the most *callous* and *incorrigible rebels*, they must *lament* it. I feel and lament the propriety of it, and the more so as *one* of the offenders, *captain Tom*, was not only the *great favourite* of some *distinguished but timid characters* by *water*, but of *myself*. My duty to the *public* impels this notice, and I hope that *salutary good* and *safety* which I wish, will be derived from it.

So *offended am* I at the *dreadful* and almost *murderous* conduct and villainous behaviour of the *offending two greatest*, the noted and *nautical* skippers, *Tom and Hood*, that I would sell my ferry, boats and hands, and if not sold between this and next spring, I will advertise them for *public* sale.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Kent Island, December 21, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.